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CBSE Class 10 Mathematics Revision Notes CHAPTER 14 STATISTICS Mean of Grouped Data Mode of Grouped Data Median of Grouped Data Graphical Representation of CF Miscellaneous Questions 1. Mean : The mean for grouped data can be found by : (i) The direct method $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$ (ii) The assumed mean method $\bar{x} = a + \frac{\sum f_i d_i}{\sum f_i}$ Where $d_i = x_i - a$. $a =$ Provisional mean (iii) The step deviation method $\bar{x} = a + \frac{\sum f_i u_i}{\sum f_i}$, where $u_i = \frac{x_i - ah}{h}$. 2. Mode : The mode for the grouped data can be found by using the formula : mode = $l + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{f_1 + f_0 - f_2} \times h$ $l =$ lower limit of the modal class. $f_1 =$ frequency of the modal class. $f_0 =$ frequency of the preceding class of the modal class. $f_2 =$ frequency of the succeeding class of the modal class. $h =$ size of the class interval. Modal class - class interval with highest frequency. 3. Median : Median of continuous series is: (i) $\frac{(N_2)_{th}(N_2+1)_{th} term}{2}$ (if number of terms are odd) (ii) $\frac{1}{2}[(N_2)_{th} term + (N_2+1)_{th} term]$ (N_2+1 th term) (if number of terms are even) (iii) The median for the grouped data can be found by using the formula : median = $l + \frac{h}{n}{\frac{N}{2} - C_{f}}$ $l =$ lower limit of the median class. $n =$ number of observations. $C_f =$ cumulative frequency of class interval preceding the median class. $f =$ frequency of median class. $h =$ class size. 4. Empirical Formula : Mode = 3 median - 2 mean. 5. Cumulative frequency curve or an Ogive : (i) Ogive is the graphical representation of the cumulative frequency distribution. (ii) Less than type Ogive : • Construct a cumulative frequency table. • Mark the upper class limit on the x-axis. (iii) More than type Ogive : • Construct a frequency table. • Mark the lower class limit on the x-axis. (iv) To obtain the median of frequency distribution from the graph : • Locate point of intersection of less than type Ogive and more than type Ogive : Draw a perpendicular from this point on x-axis. • The point at which it cuts the x-axis gives us the median. Find here a comprehensive list of basic math formulas commonly used when doing basic math computation Average formula: Let $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ be a set of numbers, average = $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n}{n}$ Percent: Percent to fraction: $\% = \frac{x}{100}$ Percentage formula: Rate/100 = Percentage/base Rate: The percent. Base: The amount you are taking the percent of. Percentage: The answer obtained by multiplying the base by the rate Fractions formulas: Converting an improper fraction to a mixed number: Formula for a proportion: In a proportion, the product of the extremes (ad) equal the product of the means(bc). Thus, $ad = bc$ Consumer math formulas: Discount = list price \times discount rate Sale price = list price $-$ discount Discount rate = discount \div list price Sales tax = price of item \times tax rate Interest = principal \times rate of interest \times time Tips = cost of meals \times tip rate Commission = cost of service \times commission rate Geometry formulas: Perimeter: Perimeter of a square: $s + s + s + s$ Length of one side Perimeter of a rectangle: $l + w + l + w$ Length w: width Perimeter of a triangle: $a + b + c$ a, b, and c: lengths of the 3 sides Area: Area of a square: $s \times s$ s: length of one side Area of a rectangle: $l \times w$ l: length w: width Area of a triangle: $(b \times h)/2$ b: length of base h: length of height Area of a trapezoid: $(b_1 + b_2) \times h/2$ b_1 and b_2 : parallel sides or the bases h: length of height volume: Volume of a cube: $s \times s \times s$ s: length of one side Volume of a box: $l \times w \times h$ l: length w: width h: height Volume of a sphere: $(4/3) \times \pi \times r^3$ pi: 3.14 r: radius of sphere Volume of a triangular prism: area of triangle \times Height = $(1/2$ base \times height) \times Height base: length of the base of the triangle height: height of the triangle Height: height of the triangular prism Volume of a cylinder: $\pi \times r^2 \times$ Height pi: 3.14 r: radius of the circle of the base Height: height of the cylinder Have any questions about the basic math formulas? Send me an email here and ask me any questions you want about these basic math formulas Jun 09, 21 01:35 PM Statistics made easy - We will provide you with a solid introduction to statistics along with concise and easy to follow lessons Read More Maths Formulas for Class 10 all Type of Important Formulas pdf. All students preparing for 10th board examination are perfectly aware that when it comes to Mathematics the most effective way to score high marks are by keeping all the important maths formulas on their tips. all formulas of maths class 10th ncert But one must also understand that maths formulas for class 10 are the base on which higher study maths theories are build on hence, having a clear concept of these formulas is quite significant. Even most of the competitive exams covers, high school mathematics in their aptitude syllabus which is why it is crucial to emphasize on these all formulas of maths class 10th. NCERT Class 10 Maths Important Formulas Pdf. Here we have discussed maths formulas for class 10 chapter wise, in order to make it easier for you to understand. The list of all the important formulas of class 10th that is presented below will surely help the students in solving all types of difficult questions. You can go through these formulas before your examination weather it a board examination or for any aptitude test that you're preparing for. Also check out the links provided below related to CBSE class 10th for your assistance. As discussed above here we are focusing on the maths formulas for class 10 Pdf which are being provided here for the students who are preparing for their board exams. The chapters that we're going to examine in this post are mentioned below. This will give you an over-view of what all is included in this article. 1) Algebra and Quadratic Equation Formulas 2) Pair of Linear Equation in Two Variables Formulas 3) Arithmetic Progression Formulas 4) Trigonometry Formulas 5) Circle Formulas 6) Surface Area and Volume Formulas 7) Statistics Formulas Maths 10 Algebra And Quadratic Equation Formulas Before getting into the various algebraic formulas you must know the quadratic formula. Take a look at it. The Quadratic Formula: For a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, the values of x which are the solutions of the equation are given by: Now check out the list of algebraic formulas. Maths Formulas for Class 10 $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$ $(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$ $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$ $(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$ $(x+a)(x-b) = x^2 + (a-b)x - ab$ $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$ $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a-b)$ $(x-a)(x+b) = x^2 + (b-a)x - ab$ $(x-a)(x-b) = x^2 - (a+b)x + ab$ $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 2y + 2z + 2x(x+y+z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy - 2yz - 2zx(x-y+z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x^2 - 2xy - 2yz + 2xz(x-y-z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy + 2yz - 2xz$ $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx) = \frac{1}{2}[(x+y)^2 + (x-y)^2](x+a)(x+b)(x+c) = x^3 + (a+b+c)x^2 + (ab+bc+ca)x + abc$ $x^3 + y^3 = (x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$ $x^3 - y^3 = (x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$ $x^2 - y^2 = (x-y)(x+y)$ $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = \frac{1}{2}[(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2]$ Maths class 10 Quadratic Equation Formula $X = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ (where $D = b^2 - 4ac$) Hence $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ Sum of the roots = $-b/a$ & Product of roots = c/a If roots of an equation are given, then : Quadratic equation : $x^2 - (\text{Sum of roots})x + (\text{product of the roots}) = 0$ If Discriminant > 0 , then the roots are Real & unequal or unique, lines are intersecting. Discriminant = 0, then the roots are real & equal, lines are coincident. Discriminant < 0 , then the roots are imaginary (not real), parallel lines. Maths formulas for class 10 of Linear Equation Formulas Linear Equation in one Variable is given by : $ax + b = 0$ (Where $a \neq 0$ and a & b are real numbers) The pair of linear equations in two variables are given as : $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ and $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$ (Where $a_1, b_1, c_1, a_2, b_2, c_2$ are real numbers & $a_1^2 + b_1^2 \neq 0$ & $a_2^2 + b_2^2 \neq 0$) Then nature of roots/zeros/solutions : i. If $a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2$ then, system has unique solution, is consistent OR graph is two intersecting lines ii. If $a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2$ is not equal to c_1/c_2 , then system has no solution, is inconsistent OR graph is parallel lines iii. If $a_1/a_2 \neq b_1/b_2 \neq c_1/c_2$, then system has infinite solution, is consistent OR graph are coincident lines. Maths Class 10 Arithmetic Progression (AP) Formulas An arithmetic progression is a sequence of numbers such that the difference d between each consecutive term is constant. The sequence is represented as : $a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, a + 4d, \dots, a + nd$. Here a is the first term whereas $(a+nd)$ is the $(n-1)$ th term. Formula for calculating the n th term = $a + (n-1)d$ Formula for calculating the sum of n terms = $S_n = n/2 [2a + (n-1)d]$ or $S_n = n/2 [a + l]$ NOTE : Here a is the first term, d is the common difference, l is the last term and n is the number of terms. Maths Class 10 Important Trigonometric Formulas The values of the trigonometric functions are as per the trigonometric table provided beneath. Remember these formulas : $\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$ $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$ $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$ $\cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta$ $\sec(90^\circ - \theta) = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) = \sec \theta$ $\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = 1$ $\sec 2\theta = 1 + \tan 2\theta$ for $0^\circ \leq \theta < 90^\circ$ $\operatorname{Cosec} 2\theta = 1 + \cot 2\theta$ for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ Class 10th Important Circle Formulas Formulas for a circle of radius r is given below: Circumference of the circle (also the perimeter) = $2\pi r$ Area of the circle = πr^2 Area of the sector of angle $\theta = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$ Length of an arc of a sector of angle $\theta = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$ Area of ring = $\pi (R^2 - r^2)$ Distance moved by a wheel in one revolution = Circumference of the wheel. Number of revolutions=Total distance moved/Circumference of the wheel. Maths Class 10 Surface Areas and Volume Formulas For solving any mensuration question quickly one must remember these formulas by heart. In the table given below we have presented all formulas used for various shapes such as cube, cuboid, cylinder, sphere etc. NOTE : LSA means Lateral Surface Area and TSA means Total surface Area. SHAPE LSA TSA VOLUME Cube with $a =$ sides of a cube) $4a^2$ $6a^2$ a^3 Cuboid with $l =$ length, $b =$ breadth, $h =$ height $2h(l + b)$ $2(lb + bh + hl)$ l: h Cylinder with radius r and height h $2\pi rh$ $2\pi r(r + h)$ $\pi r^2 h$ Sphere with radius r $4\pi r^2$ $4\pi r^2$ $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ Cone with $l =$ length, $b =$ breadth, $h =$ height πrl $\pi r(r + l)$ $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ Hemisphere with radius r $2\pi r^2$ $3\pi r^2$ $\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$ Important Statistics Formulas (I) The Mean of Grouped Data can be found by 3 methods. Direct Method formula: This method can be very calculation intensive if the values of f and x are large. We have big calculations and chance of making mistake is quite high. 2. Assumed mean method formula: Where $a =$ Assumed mean and $d_i = x_i - a$ This method is quite useful when the values of f and x are large. It makes the calculation easier. In this method we take some assumed mean and calculate the deviation from it and then calculate mean using below given formula. 3. Step deviation Method Formula: Where $a =$ Assumed mean and $u_i = \frac{x_i - a}{h}$ This method is quite useful when the values of f and x are large. It makes the calculation further easier by dividing the deviation from common factor. (II) The Mode of Grouped Data: The class interval having highest frequency is called the modal class and Mode is obtained using the modal class. Mode formula is given as NOTE : Where $l =$ lower limit of the modal class, $h =$ size of the class interval (assuming all class sizes to be equal), $f_1 =$ frequency of the modal class, $f_0 =$ frequency of the class preceding the modal class, $f_2 =$ frequency of the class succeeding the modal class. class 1 to 10 math formula pdf. math formula 1 to 10 class

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